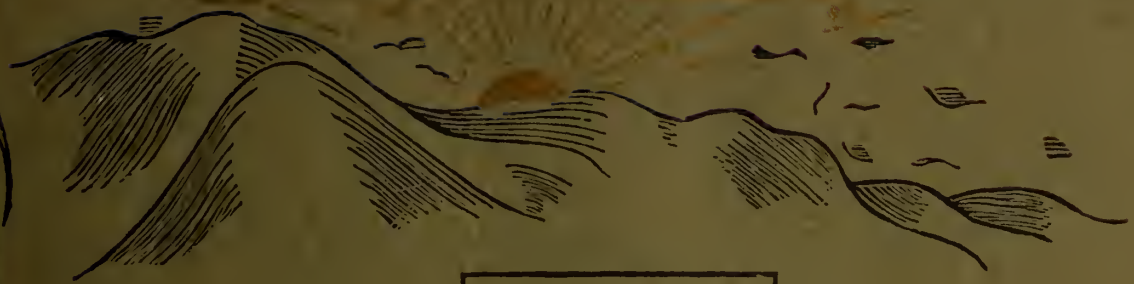
CANADA



AN ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF THE COUNTRY

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

In the work, of which the following are a few specimen pages, an effort has been made for the first time to present a combined and panoramic view of Canadian history, resources, and development. To do this in a form which will be permanently available for consultation and reference, and to give at the same time an environment of authority and prestige which will render the work one of national importance, has been the aim of the publishers and editor.

In this great undertaking, the most patriotic co-operation of the leading men in Canadian politics, literature and progress has been given. There is also an imperial side to the undertaking. The co-operation of prominent men in the Mother country has been obtained, and the work will be found to be a permanent source of reference, in the broadest sense, upon Canadian affairs and Canadian development. The Encyclopædia, in a word, endeavors to adequately describe the Canadian past, to speak authoritatively of the Canadian present, to voice in some measure the aspirations of the Canadian people, and to depict the vast resources of our Canadian soil.

Carefully peruse the slips attached to the specimens of the articles and you will see that this is indeed an exhaustive work, done in the best manner possible. "Canada: An Encyclopædia of the Country" will be found on examination to be the greatest of all works dealing with Canadian historical and national subjects.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

CANADA

AN ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF THE COUNTRY

DESIGNED TO FURNISH IN THE MOST CONVENIENT FORM FOR READY REFERENCE AND TOPICAL READING, COMPLETE AND ACCURATE INFORMATION UPON EVERY IMPORTANT SUBJECT RELATING TO THE HISTORY, DEVELOPMENT, AND RESOURCES OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

BY A CORPS OF

EMINENT WRITERS AND SPECIALISTS

UNDER THE EDITORIAL SUPERVISION OF

J. CASTELL HOPKINS, F. S. S.

Author of Life and Work of Sir John Thompson, Life and Reign of Queen Victoria, Life and Work of Mr. Gladstone, The Sword of Islam, etc.; Member of the Nova Scotian Historical Society, the American Historical Association, the Council of the British Empire League, etc.

IN SIX ROYAL QUARTO VOLUMES

ILLUSTRATED WITH MAPS, CHARTS AND APPROPRIATE ENGRAVINGS

BRANTFORD, CANADA

THE LINSCOTT PUBLISHING COMPANY

ILLUSTRATIONS, MAPS AND CHARTS.

In this work there are splendid portraits of nearly four hundred prominent Canadians. It would be difficult, indeed, to think of any prominent man, from the days of the earliest French explorers, whose portrait is absent from its pages. Besides these there are numerous fine half-tones of the leading public buildings and the most striking scenes. There are, too, twenty-three superb maps and charts, especially engraved for this work by the celebrated map-makers John Bartholomew & Co. of Edinburgh, Scotland.

CANADA—OROGRAPHICAL FEATURES

ARCTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Arctic Archipelago
Greenland
Baffin Bay
Baffin Land
Arctic Plateau
Arctic Plain
Hudson Bay
Hudson Str.
Labrador Penin.
Labrador Plateau
Northern Plain
Gulf of St Lawrence
Heights of Land
Appalachian Highlands
Rocky Mts
Mackenzie Mts
Cascade Mts
Coast Mts
Columbia Mts
Great Plains
Interior Plateau
Vancouver I.
Queen Charlotte Is.
Newfoundland
Cape Breton I.
Anticosti I.
Melville Sound
Banks Land
Davis Strait
Foxe Channel
Southampton I.
Coats I.
Mansel I.
Belcher Is.
Nottingham I.
Akpatok I.
Resolution I.
Cape Chidley
Cape Farewell
Iceland
Lake Winnipeg
L. Nipigon
L. Superior
L. Michigan
Huron
Erie
Ontario
Long I.
Mt Logan
Mt Brown
Mt Hooker
Mt Murchison
Mt Olympus
Mt Waddington
Mt Edziza
Mt Sir Sandford
Mt Robson
Mt Columbia
Mt Assiniboine
Mt Temple
Mt Lefroy
Mt Victoria
Mt Hunter
Mt Logan
Mt Vancouver
Mt Fairweather
Mt St Elias
Mt Wrangell
Mt Sanford
Mt Churchill
Mt Blackburn
Mt Hubbard
Mt Alverstone
Mt Cook
Mt Crillon
Mt Fairweather
Mt Edgecumbe
Mt Baker
Mt Rainier
Mt Hood
Mt Shasta
Mt Whitney
Mt Olympus
Mt Waddington

PREFACES.

The prefaces for the other volumes have been written by the following distinguished men:

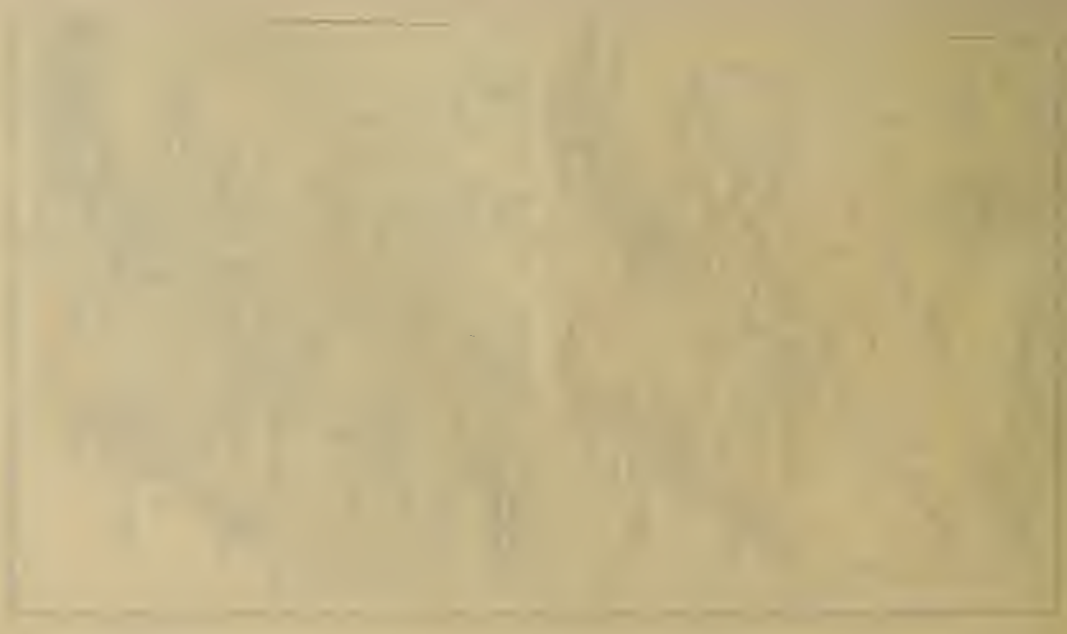
His Excellency The Earl of Aberdeen, G.C.M.G., P.C., LL.D., D.C.L., M.A.

The Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B., M.D., LL.D., D.C.L.

The Right Hon. Sir Samuel Henry Strong, Knt., P.C.

The Hon. Sir Alexandre Lacoste, Knt., LL.D., D.C.L.

Sir Gilbert Parker, M. P., D.C.L.



PREFACE

BY

THE RIGHT HON. SIR WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G., P.C., Q.C., M.P., LL.D., D.C.L., PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA

THE Second Volume of Mr. Castell Hopkins' Encyclopedia is devoted to three subjects which must ever occupy a large and prominent place in any work on Canada—The Hudson's Bay Company, the Railways and the Churches.

Among the peasantry and gentry who left France in the seventeenth century to take up their abode in Canada, few were those who settled down as tillers of the soil. By far the greater number became hunters and trappers. All accounts of the early occupation of the continent by Europeans agree that the French were exceptionally endowed for that avocation. They, more than any other race from the Old World, readily adapted themselves to the manners and customs of the aboriginal tribes; they easily fell in with their mode of life and obtained their confidence and friendship where others only met with distrust and rebuke. It would also seem that the very wildness of the forest exercised a strange fascination over the men of the Gallic race, which made them cling to the adventurous life for the very love of it, when it had been first embraced for profit and lucre. They sprang into existence a class of men who became and have remained famous all over the continent under the names of *Coureurs des bois*; rovers of the forest, impatient of the restraints of civilization, delighting in the freedom of the Indian whose hut they shared and whose garb they adopted,—a garb under which there often coursed the best and proudest blood of old France.

But while men of the Gallic race were roaming over the whole continent, whilst they were exploring lakes and rivers, forests and prairies, just for the love of sport and adventure; making but occasional and spasmodic efforts to plant settlements and to take permanent possession of the soil; men of Anglo-Saxon blood were quietly, silently, persistently and doggedly organizing a powerful association which by a vast, systematic, carefully prepared and carefully carried out arrangement gradually drew to itself the whole fur trade of North America. The history of the Hudson's Bay Company is little known. Some day its annals will be unfolded to the inquisitive gaze of the world; then it will reveal itself as one of the most astonishingly perfect organizations ever devised by man. It gradually planted its posts in all that Northern part of the continent where the fur-bearing animals were to be found—on the bleak shores of Labrador, on all the icy streams that flow into the Arctic Ocean, on the vast prairies of the interior, in the Rocky Mountains and beyond even to the waters of the Pacific. All these posts were working in unison. In every one of them was an agent, who had come as a lad from the Northern coasts or Islands of Scotland, toiling steadily, growing old, and ever faithful to the interests of the great corporation whose servant he was. Connecting all these posts was a vast, complete, sure system of communication. Furs were collected from post to post, provisions and merchandise distributed, and mails conveyed and distributed, with less celerity, no doubt, but with as much security as in the most advanced times of our country in our own day. Dog trains were in constant motion during winter, flotillas of birch canoes during summer. For two hundred years or more a ship especially constructed for that hardy service and as regularly as the course of the planets, crossed and re-crossed between England and Hudson's Bay, bringing with it provisions and articles of exchange, taking to England the furs collected from all over the continent. What a fascination there is in that history!

Of what development it is susceptible! What a strange alliance it exhibits of cold, calculating, systematic organization and of adventurous, romantic experience!

Lord Strathcona has written for this volume the article on the Hudson's Bay Company. No one could write of the famous Company more fully and more accurately. By a curious coincidence, if indeed it be coincidence, Lord Strathcona, whose name has been so closely connected with everything that the very name of Hudson's Bay recalls, has also been intimately identified with the Railway development which has opened the realms of the once powerful Lords of the Forest to the feverish ambition of modern civilization. He has himself had a large share in the commercial revolution which has transformed the mode of transportation through the continent from the birch canoe which was paddled and *portaged* from Ste. Anne to Fort Garry, to the heavy locomotive which devours the way between Montreal and Winnipeg.

The articles concerning the Churches cannot be of less absorbing interest. In fact, intrepid, brave and courageous as were the hunters and traders of the early period of French Canada, still more intrepid, brave and courageous were the missionaries. Wherever the hunters went they had been preceded by missionaries who more than once had traced them the way with their blood. No more heroic pages can be found than those which relate the labours and sufferings of these men, who sacrificed everything that makes life dear "for the greater glory of God." Those days of heroic devotion are now in the very remote past, and we live in more prosaic but happier times. All the Denominations of the Christian Faith are now represented among us; all live in peace by the side of one another; and forever within the circle of their influence there is ample room for activity and usefulness.

SIR WILLIAM MULOCK.

THE ROMANCE OF CANADIAN HISTORY.

This Article by Sir Sandford Fleming is one of a number that may fittingly be said to give the romance of Canadian History. Allied articles are "Voyages and Discoveries of the Cabots," by the Rev. Moses Hardy, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.R.G.S., "Acadia and the Acadian Peoples," by James Hannay; "History of the Hudson's Bay Company," by the Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal; "The United Empire Loyalists," by Lieut. Col. George T. Denison, F.R.S.C., these and a hundred other sketches by equally distinguished writers have all the interest of history and the fascination of fiction.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS AND DISCOVERIES

BY

SIR SANDFORD FLEMING, K.C.M G, LL.D., F.R.S.C.

WHEN the continent of America was first discovered the dimensions of the globe were but imperfectly understood. Its circumference was thought to be much less than it has since been found to be, and the land discovered by Columbus and Cabot was supposed to be the eastern shore of Asia. Spain and Portugal, then the great maritime powers of the world, agreed under a Treaty of Partition, founded on a bull issued by Pope Alexander VI. in the year 1412, that the Spaniards should possess exclusive control over the western route to Asia, while the Portuguese should communicate through eastern channels. This question of jurisdiction having been settled and affirmed under the authority of the highest powers the Portuguese pursued their discoveries to the east by way of the Cape of Good Hope, while the Spaniards endeavoured to find their way in a westerly direction, through new seas and unknown lands, to India. The Spanish ships cruised along the Atlantic coast of America in the hope of finding a way to the south of Asia. In 1513 the Isthmus of Darien was crossed, and three years afterwards Spanish navigators passed through the Straits of Magellan. Thus the Pacific Ocean was discovered at two widely separated points.

In 1592, Juan de Fuca is reported to have followed the Mexican and Californian coasts until he reached the broad inlet of the sea which to-day bears his name, and forms the southern limit of Canada on the western ocean. Eight years after the alleged discovery by Juan de Fuca, Henry Hudson ascertained the existence of a great inland sea accessible from the Atlantic side of the new continent. From Hudson's Bay it was confidently expected that some passage would speedily be found which would enable ships to traverse from the Atlantic to the Pacific and shorten the voyage from Europe to Asia. In 1670, the whole region surrounding Hudson's Bay was granted by the British Crown to the society of merchants ever since known as the Hudson's Bay Company, who, after thoroughly exploring its shores, failed in discovering an outlet to the west. With the view of reaching Asia by a northwest passage efforts at discovery were persistently extended until the middle of the nineteenth century, but they proved completely barren of useful results. The explorations by land must be regarded in a different light.

The first civilized men who pierced the interior were French adventurers, missionaries, and traders from old Canada, while the country was in the possession of France. The exploits of these men, who, without the slightest previous knowledge of the territory, penetrated amongst numerous savage tribes, remains of thrilling interest. Finally they passed from the St. Lawrence through the great lakes of Huron and Superior, and by the innumerable intricacies of streams, lakes, and *portages* to Lake Winnipeg. Thence they ascended the River Saskatchewan to about the 103° meridian, where they planted their most distant trading post, some 2,000 miles from the the then colonized parts of Canada.

In 1679 Robert Cavalier de la Salle, entertained the idea of finding a way to China through the lakes and rivers of Canada. His expedition set out in the frail canoes of the natives, and his point of departure above the rapids on the St. Lawrence, near Montreal, was named, and is still named, LaChine—in consequence of the daring project to reach from that point the land of the Chinaman. Half a century later the attempt was renewed. In 1731, Pierre Gauthier de la Verendrye, under the auspices of Charles, Marquess de

MINERAL WEALTH OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

BY

GEORGE M. DAWSON, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.G.S., F.R.S.C., Director of the Geological Survey of Canada.

FOR twenty years or more I have been engaged in the exploration and geological examination of British Columbia in connection with the Geological Survey of Canada, and have thus enjoyed the opportunity of traversing and inspecting a large part of that Province of Canada. The information gained has been embodied in a series of official reports, published from year to year, and it is only because it may be assumed that such reports are seldom read that I can venture to hope that what I have to say may possess some interest or novelty at the present time. British Columbia is the western Province of the Dominion of Canada with a coast line of 500 miles in length, from south to north, on the Pacific. It is the largest of the Canadian Provinces which has yet been defined, and may be described as possessing truly imperial dimensions. Its length of coast (without counting its extraordinary sinuosities) is nearly equal to the combined length of England and Scotland; while its area of 383,300 square miles is over three times that of the United Kingdom, and greater than that of any country in Europe except Russia. It is in the main a land of mountains, including nearly 1,000 miles in length of that broken western margin of the American Continent, which, in lieu of any better name, is known as the Rocky Mountain region or Cordilleran Belt. Although it possesses valuable fisheries and remarkable resources in its forests, besides important tracts of arable and pasture land, much of its prosperity must depend on the development of its mineral wealth, which is the compensation afforded by nature for the generally rugged character of a large part of its surface.

Less than one hundred years ago this region was wholly unknown. At about that time its coast began to be explored in some detail by Cook, Vancouver, and other navigators, and soon after became the resort of a certain number of trading vessels in search of furs; but none of these adventurers acquired any knowledge of the interior of the country. Almost simultaneously, however, the explorers and traders of the North-West and Hudson's Bay Companies, pushing on and extending their operations from point to point in the interior of the North American continent, began to enter the hitherto mysterious region of the Rocky Mountains from its inland side. Mackenzie was the first to reach the Pacific and following him came Fraser, Thompson, Campbell and others—all Scotchmen in the service of those trading companies—till by degrees several trading posts were established, and "New Caledonia," as the whole region was then named, came to be recognized as an important "fur country." This era of discovery, with its results, constitutes the first chapter in the known history of British Columbia. It is replete with the achievements and adventures of these pioneers of commerce, who with their limited resources, and without knowing that they had achieved fame—often without even placing their journeys on record—extended the operations of their Companies across a continent.*

But this record, though full of interest, is not that with which I am at present concerned. It must suffice to say that what is now British Columbia remained a "fur country," and that alone, for many years. The existence of coal upon its coast was recognized by Dr. Tolmie, an officer of the Hudson's Bay Company, as early as 1835; but though small quantities of coal were actually obtained from natural outcrops

EDITOR'S NOTE. See Section I., Volume II., of "Canada: An Encyclopædia of the Country."

THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF CANADA.

How exhaustively the natural resources of the Dominion have been dealt with can be inferred from the following titles of articles:

"The Iron Resources of Canada," by Archibald Blue, Director of the Ontario Bureau of Mines; "The Gold Resources of Ontario," by A.P. Coleman M.A., Ph. D., Professor of Mineralogy in Toronto University; "Resources and Development of British Columbia," by R. E. Gosnell, Legislative Librarian of the Province; "The Resources and Development of Manitoba," by the Hon. C. A. Boulton; "The Forestry of Canada," by the Hon. Sir Henri Joly de Lotbinière, K.C.M.G., "The Mines and Minerals of Nova Scotia," by E.Gilpin Jr., M.A., LL.D., F.G.S., F.R.S.C., Nova Scotian Inspector of Mines; "Mineral Resources and Development in Canada," by W. Hamilton Merritt, F.G.S., etc. No source of natural wealth has been neglected, and in every case the writer is a recognized authority.

EDUCATION IN CANADA.

The Editor was fortunate in being able to secure the Hon. G. W. Ross to write the article on "Education in Ontario since Confederation," and he was equally fortunate in his other selections. No Province has been neglected, and in every case a man prominently connected with the educational system is the writer. "History of Education in Nova Scotia" by Alexander H. MacKay, LL.D., F.R.S.C., Provincial Chief Superintendent of Education; "Historical Sketch of Education in New Brunswick," by James R. Inch, M.A., LL.D., Provincial Chief Superintendent of Education; "History and Condition of Education in Manitoba," by the Rev. Prof. Geo. Bryce, M.A., LL.D., Member of the Advisory Board of Manitoba; "History of Education in British Columbia," by R. E. Gosnell, Provincial Librarian; "Protestant Education in the Province of Quebec," by R. W. Heneker, LL.D., D.C.L., Chairman of the Protestant Committee of Public Instruction; "History and Organization of the Catholic Schools of Quebec," by the Hon. T. Boucher de la Bruère, LL.D., Chief Superintendent of Education in Quebec; etc.

EDUCATION IN ONTARIO SINCE CONFEDERATION

BY

THE HON. GEORGE W. ROSS, LL.D, M.P.P., F.R.S.C.

THOUGH the British North America Act of 1867 revolutionized in many respects the Constitution of Canada, it marks no important epoch in the educational history of Ontario. When Upper and Lower Canada were united in 1841, the Parliament of the United Province was authorized to legislate in any way that pleased it in regard to the educational interests of either of its constituent parts, but it very wisely dealt with them on the Federal principle —having separate laws and maintaining separate administrations for the two Provinces. In this way there was kept up from 1841 to 1867 a continuation of the educational identity of Upper Canada, which had been slowly developing from 1791 to 1841. The really important dates in the history of education in Ontario are 1850 and 1871. In the former of these years a system of elementary public schools was by law established; in the latter that system, previously only partially free, was made entirely so, and the system of secondary schools was greatly improved.*

Revolutionary as the School Act of 1850 was, it fell far short of its author's ideal of free public schools, and compulsory attendance of pupils. It gave to the electors of each locality the privilege of declaring by their votes at each annual school meeting whether a "rate" should be charged for the pupils' tuition or not, and there were no stringent provisions to safeguard the interest of the child by requiring his parent or guardian to permit him to obtain a minimum amount of school training. During an interval of many years after the passing of this Statute, the proportion of rate-paying school districts remained quite large, but after a time it steadily and somewhat rapidly decreased, until, in 1871, Dr. Ryerson found himself warranted in advising the Parliament of Ontario to declare all public schools free, and their maintenance a charge on their respective districts to be met by a municipal assessment. The change which had taken place in public opinion was due in part to the growth of intelligence in the community and the practical difficulties connected with the collection of tuition fees, but it was largely due also to the persistent propaganda kept up by Dr. Ryerson through the medium of reports, circulars and personal tours throughout the Province. So complete had this change become, that when the School Act of 1871 was passed, the free school principle called forth no opposition from any quarter.

The plan adopted in 1850 for the systematic establishment and maintenance of public schools was the division of the township municipality into school districts, in each of which the law might be set in motion by a small number of resident householders. The election of Trustees followed, and precautions were taken to prevent obstruction by tax-payers pecuniarily interested in thwarting the effort to obtain educational facilities for those who could not afford to provide them at their own cost. The theory of the system was that every resident of a locality, whether he had children of his own to educate or not, profited by the education of all the children in the neighbourhood; that ignorance was the fruitful parent of vice, pauperism, and crime; and that it was better for the whole community to maintain schools and teachers than to maintain jails and policemen. This theory was carried in 1850 as far as the sagacious founder of the system thought it could be enforced; it was fully recognized and embodied in the Law of 1871.

From the latter date to the present time there has been no radical change in either the conception of the system, so far as the elementary schools are concerned, or in the means provided

*I desire to express my indebtedness in the preparation of this article to the valued assistance of Mr. William Houston, M.A., late Legislative Librarian of Ontario.

THE TROUBLES OF 1837 IN LOWER CANADA

BY

N. E. DIONNE, F.R.S.C., Legislative Librarian, Quebec.

The causes of the troubles which happened in Lower Canada during the years 1837 and 1838 are manifold. I will enumerate the principal ones:

1. The vicious composition of the Executive Council, of which the Judges of the Court of Appeal were members.

2. The participation by the appointed Legislative Councillors in popular elections.

3. The hostility of the Legislative Council towards the Legislative Assembly and *vice versa*.

4. The accumulation of public offices in the hands of certain favourites of the Administration.

5. The inadequate distribution of public offices.

6. The distribution of public lands amongst friends of the Government to the detriment of colonization.

7. The too frequent checking of the passage of Bills adopted by the Assembly.

8. The need for the people of a greater liberty and a responsible Ministry.

The Ninety-two Resolutions, prepared in 1834 and sent to England, contained all the grievances of which the French-Canadians could complain. I am not going so far as to admit that all of these Resolutions were of the same value, but it is certain to an impartial mind that a number of them were well-grounded. Thus, the Constitutional Act of 1791 which then ruled Lower Canada accorded to our people the right to govern themselves, to make laws and to apply them. Unhappily, there was not a responsible Ministry, and the Legislative Council which could refuse its consent to any law was appointed by the Crown. Here were two serious faults, enough in themselves to render the administrative machinery almost useless. "Without a Ministry," writes Macaulay, in his History of the Reign of William III., "a Parliamentary Government such as exists in our country can never work properly. It is indispensable for our liberties that the House of Commons should have the means of exercising over the Executive power a real control, a sovereign influence." Lord Brougham agrees with this. This passage from Macaulay leads us to comprehend the chief fault of the Constitution of 1791—no Ministry and an irresponsible Legislative Council entirely at the disposition of the Governors who appointed it.

Another undeniable fact was that a group of Englishmen did not conceal their ill-will towards the French-Canadians, whose language and religion they would have liked to see disappear. This was too much to expect of them, for the Treaty of Paris did not permit it, and this Treaty merited the respect of victor and vanquished alike. The fact is, that people still entertained at this epoch an imperfect idea of the British Constitution. Had it been well understood it would have permitted them to make more concessions to a people who were easily subject to all authority, civil and religious. The Catholic clergy did not cease to preach to them tolerance and submission to the yoke, even if it wounded them. But the administrative abuses became so crying, the instances of injustice so flagrant, that the same people, well-disposed as they were but urged by orators to fiery outbursts, and breathing the fire of an exaggerated patriotism, entered without perceiving it on the road of rebellion. The greater number of those who refrained from taking an active part in the struggle did not fail to sympathize with the rebels, so that the discontent was very general.

I shall not pause to exonerate or to blame the actors in this ill-timed if not regrettable affair. It stands out clearly from the pages of this tem-

WARS AND REBELLIONS.

This Encyclopæ lia contains a full account of the wars of Canada. "The struggle between France and England," and "Canada and the American Revolution," are written by the Editor; the "War of 1812," by Agnes M. Machar; the "Origin and Nature of the Fenian Raids," by Lieut.-Col. Geo. T. Denison; "Fenian Invasions of Canada," by Lieut.-Col. Thomas Clarkson Scoble; "Rebellion of 1837 in Upper Canada," by William Canniff; "The History of the First North-West Rebellion," by Rev. R. G. MacBeth, M.A., of Winnipeg; "The North-West Rebellion of 1885," by Lieut.-Col. James Mason. In this connection elaborate and careful notes have been added, giving details that would overload a literary treatment of these interesting subjects, and brief sketches of all the leading military men who have figured in Canadian history.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

All the leading Educational Institutions of Canada are fully described from the time of their establishment until the close of the Nineteenth Century. The historical sketch of McGill University is by Sir J. William Dawson; the University of Trinity College, Toronto, by the Rev. Prof. Clark; Victoria University, by the Rev. N. Burwash; Knox College, by the Rev. Wm. Caven; Laval University, by Mgr. Thomas Etienne Hamel; Dalhousie College and University, by the Rev. John Forrest, D.D; University of New Brunswick, by Thomas Harrison. The Editor has added a number of supplementary notes on education that will be found of great value.

HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

BY

JAMES LOUDON, M.A., LL.D, President of the University, and W. H. FRASER, B.A., Associate Professor.

THE University of Toronto and University College together constitute the state University of the Province of Ontario. The institution forms a part of the Provincial system of Education and is, like the public and high schools, non-denominational in character. As constituted at present, it is a teaching body in Arts and Medicine, Law, Applied Science, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Agriculture, Music and Pedagogy. The present organization is almost entirely the result of modifications of the University Act of 1853, and the names "University of Toronto" and "University College," as distinctive titles, were brought into existence by that Act. Hence, to understand fully the functions and mutual relations of the various bodies entrusted with the administration, it will be necessary to trace briefly the history of the institution before, and subsequent to, the date mentioned.

The movement which resulted in the establishment of a Provincial University in Ontario (then Upper Canada) dates from the closing years of the past century. With this movement the name of General Simcoe, first Governor of Upper Canada, is notably connected. During his governorship General Simcoe wrote more than once to the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, pressing upon his attention the necessity of establishing a University in Upper Canada, and indicated that the project might be carried out by an appropriation of Crown lands set apart for the purpose. In 1797, the year following the conclusion of his term of office, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Upper Canada, proceeding along the lines already traced by General Simcoe, petitioned His Majesty, George III., to appropriate "a certain portion of the waste lands of the Crown as a fund for the establishment and support of a respectable grammar school in each district of the Province, and also of a College or University." The petition was granted and the Executive Council, in conjunction with the judges and law officers of the Crown in the Province, were instructed to report on the manner and extent of the appropriation. Their Report (1798) recommended (1) the immediate establishment of a grammar school at Kingston and another at Newark (now Niagara); (2) the establishment of a grammar school at Cornwall and another at Sandwich as soon as funds should permit; (3) the establishment of a University in York (Toronto); (4) the appropriation of 500,000 acres of Crown lands for the establishment and maintenance of the four schools and the University; and (5) the reservation of at least one-half the whole grant for the purposes of the University. In 1799 the appropriation of lands was made, consisting of 550,274 acres. This amount was subsequently diminished by the appropriation of 190,573 acres for District grammar schools (1823), and 62,996 acres for Upper Canada College (1831).

From 1799, the year in which the land grant was made, to 1819, the University project made no progress whatever. In 1819, however, a Report was drawn up by the Executive Council looking towards a realization of the land endowment, and recommending the obtaining of a Royal charter. In 1820 provision was made by law for the representation of the proposed University by a member in the House of Assembly. In 1825 the exchange of a portion of the original grant of lands for an equal portion of the more valuable "Crown Reserves" was proposed, and was carried into effect in 1828. Meanwhile, in 1826, at the request of the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Peregrine Maitland, a detailed Report on the

A SKETCH OF CANADIAN POETRY

BY

A. B. De MILLE, M.A., Professor of English Literature in King's College, Windsor, N.S.

CANADA occupies a unique position. After England, she is the most fully developed State in the great British federation. She has reclaimed thousands of square miles from the wilderness, and has united under one Government a territory stretching across a continent. And she has achieved more than this. Side by side within her borders are two distinct races living in harmony, possessing equal rights, administered by the same laws, owning allegiance to the same rule and loyal to the same national idea—and this though speaking different tongues. Moreover, in her origin, Canada is unique. She is the work of two great civilizations; her possession was the jewel which caused half a century of conflict.

It has been said that no colony can have a distinctive literature because of its dependent status. A distinctive literature must have a national life behind it, else there will be no vitalizing spirit. But what of Canada's position as outlined above? With us there is so much of national life that the colonial status is lost sight of. Our history, too, is a mine of the richest literary material. In reason, then, we may look for a distinctive Canadian literature. There is reason, also, that our literature should be good. To infuse it there is the best tradition, and to produce it there is excellent stock. The Canadian nationality is made up of three powerful elements—French, English and Scotch. The original settlers—both English and French—were strong men and women; for weaklings would not choose a home among the rugged forests of the West. Only the strongest came across the wide ocean, and only the most hardy survived the rigours of that harsh life. But the pioneers possessed more than endurance. They were scholars and gentlemen many of them; they had mental as well as physical strength. And this strength was increased by the Loyalist immigration of 1783. Thus we find that the position of Canada and the composition of the Canadian people render probable the development of a national literature—in both prose and poetry.

Such literature should reflect the national mind. Then there will be patriotism, but not blatant, and there will be a breadth of view and utterance as wide as the nation's life. At this our Canadian poetry must aim, and to this it is slowly approximating. The difficulty of judging contemporary poetry is evident. The figures have not yet gained sufficient perspective; we are too near to speak impartially. And it is very unsatisfactory to mix estimates of finished and unfinished work. The majority of our poets are living; the "personal estimate" enters into the question. Thus no final judgment of Canadian poetry can be given. The most that can be done is to outline briefly the work of each, with but the most obvious criticism. It is only of comparatively recent years that there has been a distinctive Canadian poetry—though some exception must be made in the case of early French writers in Quebec. Very little English verse of any merit was written in Canada before Heavysege brought out *Saul* in 1857. Nearly all was crude, imitative, unformed—for the most part a mere overflow from the dead elements of the eighteenth century literature in England. Our writers achieved success in prose before any adequate poetic utterance was made. This was natural enough for two reasons. In the first place, Upper Canadians were fully engrossed with the struggle for existence and the work of nation-making; in the second, they had the best literature in the world to satisfy their needs.

LITERATURE, MUSIC, ART, AND JOURNALISM.

Although Canada is still a young country, she has made considerable progress in the fine arts and special efforts have been put forth to make this department complete.

"French Canadian Literature and Journalism." is from the pen of Benjamin Sulte; "a Sketch of Canadian Poetry," by Prof A. C. E. DeMille; "English Literature and Journalism in Quebec," by John Reade; "Canadian Women Writers," by Thomas O'Hagan; Historical Sketch of Canadian Journalism," by Arthur F. Wallis; "Musical Progress in Canada." by F. H. Torrington, "Historical Sketch of Music in Canada," by Mrs. S. Francis Harrison; "Art and Artists in Ontario," by J. W. L. Forster; "Art in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces." by Robert Harris.

SIR GILBERT PARKER.

THE CITIES OF CANADA.

Quebec City with its glorious history and its thrilling sieges is pre-eminent in interest among our Canadian cities, but the other chief cities of the Dominion has each a peculiar and romantic history of its own. The sketch of Montreal is by the Rev, J. Douglas Borthwick ; sketch of the city of Halifax, by Alexander H. MacKay ; of Toronto, by James Beaty ; of Victoria and Vancouver, by Mrs. F. G. Henshaw ; of Ottawa, by L. A. Magenis-Lovekin ; of St. John, by J. Allen Jack. Each of the chief cities has a finely executed plan map, showing the way it is laid out and its environment.

THE ANNALS OF QUEBEC CITY

BY

SIR JAMES MACPHERSON LE MOINE, F.R.S.C.

AS the seat of French Empire in America for a century and more; as the subsequent fortalice of English Dominion in British America; and as the key of the St. Lawrence; Quebec must ever possess interest of no ordinary kind. The *Grande Mêre* of Canadian cities, her story from her birth, in 1608, to her mature years, is dear to her sons, and is alive with thrilling, dramatic incidents for the scroll of the historian, the lyre of the poet, or the magic pen of the novelist. For more than one hundred and fifty years the history of Quebec is the history of Canada. The mere annals of her five sieges —1629—1690—1759—1760—1775—would fill several volumes and still the secrets of her successes and reverses would not be all told. Hoary-crowned, erect on her sentinel hill, she still guards the portal of Canada. Pointing with one arm towards the mysterious decrees of a destiny which has associated her struggles with the international history of a whole continent, and with the other, towards the no less mysterious decrees of her future, she looms out in picturesque, solemn guise on the pages of Canadian history. The traditional rivalry of France and England in the New World of the past lives on every stone of her mural crown. I have stated she had to undergo five sieges, and will here briefly mention them. Unfortified, unprovided with a garrison, or military and other stores, Quebec, in her infancy was starved into submission by an English Admiral, in 1629, and afterwards, handed back to France by the English monarch, Charles the First, in order to propitiate his *beloved* cousin, the French King, and induce him to make good the balance of his Queen, Henrietta Maria's dowry—some 400,000 French crowns of which he seemed much in need. We then find Champlain's cherished fort struggling through endless Indian wars and suffering under dire colonial misrule—denied civil and religious liberty, and a prey to grinding monopolies.

In 1690, her scanty population is again called to arms. Soon she finds she can depend less on her old guns and rudimentary fortifications than on her chivalrous sons, led on by an indomitable soldier—sturdy old Frontenac. Quebec proudly defies her formidable New-England foes and their thirty-four big ships of war at anchor under her battlements. Subsequently fighting her savage foes, the Redskins, New France, despite absolutism in church and state, thrusts her soldiers far beyond her border down the fertile Ohio valley—to reap glory where her enemy, England, meets with many early defeats.

Then we have the great siege of 1759 and many yet believe that had Quebec been suitably garrisoned and provisioned, Montcalm, the hero of a hundred fights, could have held out until succour came from oblivious France. In 1760, another siege, less protracted, followed: the fiercely contested second battle of the Plains of Abraham, generally known as the battle of Ste. Foye—a French victory. It enabled the dispirited French to shake hands with the lucky British before bidding adieu to the grand pageant of French Dominion, thus closed so suddenly on the shores of the St. Lawrence. What a loss it was!

"The French" as Francis Parkman well observes, "had claimed all America from the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains and from Mexico and Florida to the North Pole—except only the ill-defined possessions of the English on the border of the Hudson Bay." This illimitable vista of Empire suddenly collapsed. Had not the great statesman William Pitt vowed to eject France from the continent of North America? and was he not as good as his word? New Englanders would henceforth sleep in peace

THE ORIGIN OF CANADIAN CONFEDERATION

BY

THE HON. SIR CHARLES TUPPER, BART., G.C.M G., C.B , late Prime Minister of Canada

THE Confederation of British North America may be regarded as one of the most important events that has transpired during the Victorian era. Its importance cannot be over-rated in connection with the consolidation of a great Dominion on the northern half of the continent of North America, or in its effect in promoting the unity of the Empire. This great work is about to be followed by the important Australian Confederation and it is to be hoped at no distant day the Confederation of South Africa will complete the achievement thus auspiciously begun.

The difficulties attending the uniting of a large number of Provinces, each having autonomous government, under one central administration, can only be appreciated by those who have been engaged in it. As long ago as 1814 Chief Justice Sewell, of Quebec, addressed a letter to His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, in which he proposed the federal union of British North America. The father of our Sovereign in the course of his reply, dated at Kensington Palace, November 30th, 1814, said: "My dear Sewell,—I have this day had the pleasure of receiving your interesting note of yesterday. . . . Nothing can be better arranged than the whole thing is." Similar suggestions had been made by the late Hon. Mr. Uniacke, of Nova Scotia, some ten or twelve years before. In 1822, Sir John Beverley Robinson, at the request of the Colonial Office, submitted a like proposal.

In 1839 the Earl of Durham, after a careful examination of the British North American Colonies, submitted a masterly Report to Her Majesty the Queen, in which he advocated, in the most conclusive manner, the advantage and necessity of a Union of those Colonies under one Government. This distinguished statesman outlined a scheme of Union very similar in its characteristics to that subsequently adopted at the Quebec Conference in 1864. In 1849 the British American League, composed of a large number of able and intelligent men, met at Toronto and discussed the question of Colonial Union. The subject was again discussed in the Legislature of Nova Scotia in 1854, when the late Hon. J. W. Johnston moved the following Resolution: "That the Union or Confederation of the British Provinces on just principles, while calculated to perpetuate their connection with the Parent State, will promote their advancement and prosperity, increase their strength and influence, and elevate their position."

In speaking of this motion Mr. Johnston referred at length to the proceedings of the British American League before mentioned. In 1855-56 Mr. P. S. Hamilton, a barrister in Halifax, published two forcible and well-written pamphlets upon the Union of the Colonies. And again in 1860 he addressed a letter to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle upon the same subject. In 1857 Mr. Johnston and the late Sir Adams Archibald were appointed by the Government of Nova Scotia to confer with the Secretary of State for the Colonies upon the subject of Colonial Union. In 1858 the late Sir Alexander Galt moved in the Canadian Legislature in favour of a Colonial Federation and he, with the late Sir George E. Cartier and the late Hon. John Ross, were deputed by the Governor-General to bring the subject before the Imperial authorities. On these occasions the British Government refused to act because delegates had not been duly authorized by all the Provinces interested.

In 1861 the late Hon. Joseph Howe moved a Resolution in the Legislature of Nova Scotia, which passed unanimously, proposing a consul-

CANADIAN CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT

Confederation is undoubtedly the greatest question in Canadian Constitutional History, and has fittingly been assigned to Sir Charles Tupper, one of the Fathers of Confederation; but there are other questions of almost equal importance: among such are, "The Quebec Act," treated by William Houston, M.A; "The Constitutional Act," by P. F. Cronin; "Seigneurial Tenure in Lower Canada," by Bejamin Sulte and the Hon. Alphonse Desjardins; "History of the Clergy Reserves," by the Ven. Alexander Dickson, B.A., "Constitutional Progress of Nova Scotia," by the Hon. J. W. Longley; "Municipal Institutions in Canada," by Robert Stanley Weir; etc.

In the pages of this Encyclopædia there is contained the most complete constitutional history of the Dominion extant.

SIR ALEXANDRE LACOSTE.

CANADA AND THE EMPIRE.

During the last decade Canada has become a decided factor in the Empire. The editor has recognized this, and not the least merit of this Encyclopædia is the manner in which this aspect of Canadian affairs has been treated. The following articles will show how thoroughly the work has been done. "The Imperial Institute and the Colonies," by Sir Frederick A. Abel, Hon. Secretary of the Institute; "Preferential Trade of the Empire," by Archibald McGoun, Vice-President of the British Empire League in Canada; "Canada and the Copyright Question," by R. E. Kingsford; "British and American Diplomacy Affecting Canada," by Thomas Hodgins; "History of the Behring Sea Question," by the Hon. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper: "Great Britain, Canada and the Monroe Doctrine," by the Rev. Alexander Burns.

THE RECENT EVOLUTION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

BY

THE RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES W. DILKE, Bart., M.P.

THE Editor of the Canadian Encyclopædia asks me to write on the evolution of the British Empire. The creation of that Empire, as we know it, has been due to Sea Power and is owing to the effect of our command of the sea as displayed in the last century. But the Empire does not present an example of evolution on any one line. Nothing can be more different than the evolution of the British Empire as looked at from the Indian point of view or from that of the citizen of at least nine out of eleven of the self-governing Colonies. The conquest of India and the changes in its rule from that of a great Company to that of the Crown form a story differing in every particular and distinct in moral (except as regards the effect of the Sea Power), from that of the development of free government, with Cabinet and party systems, in the eleven Colonies possessing fully responsible institutions. No comparison between the two things is possible, and there is no opportunity for giving a description that shall be common to both.

The British Empire presents a picture of transcendent colonial success upon these two wholly different lines. Since the days of ancient Rome nothing has ever been seen like the easy government of such a dependency as India. Nothing at any time in the history of the world has resembled the growth of the eleven self-governing Colonies whose Prime Ministers were added to the Imperial Privy Council at the last Jubilee of the Queen. The romance of India is even more striking than the romance of Canada and of the United States. The story of the French explorers of the Mississippi Valley and of the Rocky Mountains is excelled in interest by that of the European adventurers and the representatives of the East India Company in Hindostan. In both the new continent and the great peninsula of Asia there was the same conflict between France and Great Britain and it ended in the same way. But, while in Canada the influence of the French race is great, in India French influence is wholly gone ; and no trace remains of that Empire which France seemed at one moment to have founded —except in the " Loges," as the French call them. So completely, moreover, are all of these forgotten, except the town of Pondicherry, that it startles the traveller when, almost in the suburbs of Calcutta, he finds himself in the little French dependency of Chandenagore. Our tenderness to the restored French Monarchy in 1814 and 1815 preserved the " Loges," as it preserved the French treaty-rights of the last century on the shores of Newfoundland. France is creating, by vast expenditure, an Asiatic tropical Empire in further India, but it is one certainly destined to disappear if at any time she enters upon war with us—so long as we preserve command of the sea. When, if ever, the command of the sea is gone from us, our Empire is gone, for London would lie open to the Continent and India to Russia.

So easily has the change in India from the rule of the Company to that of the Crown been accomplished that the revolution seems now to have been the effect of a natural law. It is explained to us by political philosophers that the ordinary mode of tropical colonisation is first the declaration of a vague sphere of influence, then the granting of a charter to adventurers, and then the purchase or forfeiture of their rights and the entry of direct Government upon the scene. Until, however, the revival of the system of chartered companies by the grant of the British North Borneo Charter by Mr. Gladstone's second Administration, the whole system of chartered companies had fallen into a discredit, which the

THE FIRST PREMIER OF THE DOMINION

BY

DAVID CREIGHTON, ex-M.P.P.,

TO give a sketch of the career of one who during well-nigh half a century took an active part, and for the greater portion of that time the leading part, in the Parliamentary government of Canada; who exercised a more potent share in moulding the destiny of the Dominion and occupied a more conspicuous position before the public than any other Canadian statesman; is practically to write the history of Canada during that period. Within the limits to which the present Work necessarily confines me only the more prominent features in the career of the Right Hon. Sir John Alexander Macdonald, P.C., G.C.B., can therefore be touched upon.

Although of an ancient Highland family, his parents, Hugh Macdonald and Helen Shaw, had removed from Dornoch, in Sutherlandshire, to Glasgow, when John Alexander, their second son, was born on the 11th of January, 1815. Mr. Hugh Macdonald, not thriving in Glasgow, resolved to try his fortune in the then wilderness of Upper Canada, whither he emigrated with his young family in 1820, when the future Prime Minister was but five years of age. After a brief residence in Kingston, he removed to Adolphustown, in the County of Lennox, to start shopkeeping, subsequently going across the Bay to the Stone Mills, in Prince Edward County, where for some years he kept a grist mill. But ill-success seems to have dogged his footsteps wherever he went and, eventually, he returned to Kingston broken down in health and died there in 1836. Of the early days of young Macdonald little need be said more than that they were spent around the romantic shores of the beautiful Bay of Quinte. At the age of fifteen, after such common-school education as those early days afforded, and a brief career at the Kingston Grammar School, he had to leave school in order to help in the support of the family, and commence to fight his way up to an eminence not hitherto attained by any Colonial statesman. Choosing the profession of law, he entered as a student the office of Mr. George Mackenzie of Kingston, being called to the Bar in 1836 when he was twenty-one. He immediately commenced to practise his profession in Kingston. His office was but a few months opened when there came as a student to him a lad named Oliver Mowat, and subsequently another named Alexander Campbell, and it is often thought of as a remarkable fact that the three young men thus associated in their early days should all have become eminent in Canadian politics, and each be knighted by Her Majesty for services to the Empire. Sir Alexander Campbell, after a lengthy career as a member of the Government of Canada, passed away while holding the position of Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. Sir Oliver Mowat, after the unparalleled record of nearly quarter of a century, uninterruptedly, in the Premiership of Ontario, contributed largely to the final success of his party in Dominion politics by joining them in that arena, becoming for a brief time Minister of Justice on the formation of the Laurier Cabinet, and is now spending his declining years as Lieutenant-Governor of his native Province. Meanwhile the one-time tutor in law of the other two had gone to his rest after a public career of nearly half a century, during which he had achieved a prominence, not only in Canada but in the Empire at large, such as no other British statesman outside of the British Isles had ever attained.

Many stories are yet told by the old inhabitants of Kingston of the young lawyer, whose genial ways added to his cleverness, and early won him popularity and business. But the chief incident of his legal career was the defence of Von Shoultz

THE ILLUSTRIOUS MEN OF THE DOMINION.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is sketched by his illustrious compatriot Louis Honoré Fréchette, C.M.G., LL.D., Lit.D., F.R.S.C; George Brown by William Buckingham; Sir Charles Tupper by the Editor; Thomas Chandler Haliburton (Sam Slick), by F. Blake Crofton. It would be difficult, indeed, to think of any Canadian of importance from the days of Jacques Cartier to the present time, a sketch of whose life would not be found in this great work. It is a great Canadian biographical dictionary, the most thoroughly up-to-date one yet produced.

SIR OLIVER MOWAT.

THE SEVENTH PREMIER OF THE DOMINION

BY

LOUIS FRÉCHETTE, C.M.G., LL.D., Lit.D., F.R.S.C.

THE present (1899) Prime Minister of the Canadian Dominion is a gentleman who not only commands a considerable degree of *prestige* in his own country, but who has also acquired a high reputation abroad. His eloquence, his ability, his exquisite social qualities, and above all his unblemished personal character as a public man, have made him prominent among the statesmen of the day, and in many respects he ranks inferior to none of them. So his friends are proud to say and so most of his political opponents—for he has no personal enemies—certainly think. Let me briefly trace the remarkable career of this gifted contemporary who, since the month of June, 1896, has played such an important part in the destinies of our country.

Wilfrid Laurier was born on the 20th of November, 1841, at St. Lin, County of l'Assomption, in the Province of Quebec. His father was M. Carolus Laurier, a land surveyor by profession, a gentleman of limited means, but a most estimable citizen. He took his course at the nearest College—that of l'Assomption. In 1860, we find him in Montreal on the benches of McGill, and poring over the Pandects and the *Coutume de Paris* in the law chambers of the late Rodolph Laflamme, who was afterwards his colleague, as Minister of Justice in the Mackenzie Cabinet. Having been called to the Bar in 1864, he practised his profession for two years in partnership with the noted Médèric Lanctot, that hot-headed and impetuous journalist and public speaker, who, at the time of the Confederation scheme, enjoyed a noisy popularity which was destined to change soon afterwards into a sad and undignified obscurity. The feverish restlessness of his surroundings at this time were by no means congenial to Laurier's calm and methodical temperament; and this may have been one of the reasons which induced him to leave Montreal. In 1867, the death of Eric Dorion had just occurred, and his *Défricheur*, that popular journal which so valiantly fought the battles of the Liberal party in the Eastern Townships, was also on the point of ending its career, when Lanctot's young partner started for L'Avenir, there to take up the pen which had fallen for ever from the grasp of the unswerving democrat who had hitherto wielded it with such effect. Soon enough, however, the new journalist felt that his talents demanded a different arena and he decided to again seek his fortune at the Bar. The Eastern Townships were then making rapid strides along the path of progress and prosperity, and the future statesman settled at St. Christophe—now Arthabaskaville—and it was not long before his reputation as a lawyer spread wide and far in the district.

His marked oratorical powers, his business integrity and his pleasant and kindly disposition won him a universal popularity. So much so, that in the Provincial elections of 1871 the united Counties of Drummond and Arthabaska returned him as their representative in the Quebec Legislative Assembly by an overwhelming majority. His *début* before the House produced a sensation. Who could he be, this young politician not yet thirty years of age, who thus, in a maiden speech, handled the deepest public questions with such boldness and authority? Whence had this new orator come—so fluent, cultivated and charming—who awed even his adversaries into respect by language so polished, so elevated in tone, so strong and yet so moderate even in the heat of discussion? On the following day, the name of Laurier was on every lip. From this initial point of his stirring career, the future Prime Minister proceeded by master-strokes. Thus, as the

THE JESUIT MISSIONS IN CANADA

BY

THE REV. W. H. WITHROW, D.D., F.R.S.C.

DURING the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the missionaries of the Jesuit order won many converts in India and the Moluccas, in China and Japan, in Brazil and Paraguay. They gained also some of their greatest successes and exhibited their most heroic spirit in the wilderness of Canada. Nowhere did they encounter greater sufferings with firmer fortitude, or meet with a more tragical fate.

They were the pioneers of civilization, the pathfinders of empire on this continent. With breviary and crucifix, at the command of the Superior of the Order at Quebec, they wandered all over the vast country stretching from the rocky shores of Nova Scotia to the distant prairies of the far West, from the regions around the Hudson's Bay to the mouth of the Mississippi River. Paddling all day in their bark canoes; sleeping at night on the naked rock; toiling over rugged *portages*, or through pathless forests; pinched by hunger, gnawed to the bone by cold, often dependent for subsistence on acorns, the bark of trees, or the bitter moss to which they have given their name; lodging in Indian wigwams, whose acrid smoke blinded their eyes, and whose obscene riot was unutterably loathsome to their every sense; braving peril and persecution, and death itself; they persevered in their path of self-sacrifice, for the glory of God,* the salvation of souls, the advancement of their Order, and the extension of New France. "Not a cape was turned, not a river was entered," writes Bancroft "but a Jesuit led the way."

As early as 1626, Jean de Brébeuf established a mission among the Hurons on the shores of the Georgian Bay. In 1641, Pères Jogues and Raymbault told the story of the Cross to a wonderful assembly of two thousand Redmen beside the rushing rapids of St. Marie, at the outlet of Lake Superior, and five years before Eliot had preached the Gospel to the Indians within gunshot of Boston town. The story of Father Jogues' subsequent adventures is one of tragic interest. The following summer, returning from Quebec with supplies for the Huron Mission, his party were surprised by the Iroquois on Lake St. Peter, and carried prisoners to the Mohawk towns. Every indignity and torture that the human frame can endure, were wreaked upon the wretched priest—a man of gentle birth, delicate culture, and scholarly training—and his companions. With mangled hands, and bruised and bleeding body, he was dragged in savage triumph from town to town, the sport of wanton boys and cruel squaws. His companions having been murdered or burned at the stake, Jogues wandered through the wintry woods; carved the Cross and the name of Jesus on the trees; and lifted his voice in a litany of sorrow. But his soul was sustained by visions of his Divine Master, and by the holy joy of being enabled to baptize by stealth no less than seventy Mohawk children, and thus, as he fondly believed, to snatch their souls from eternal perdition.

After a series of hair-breadth escapes he was rescued by the Dutch at Fort Orange, and was restored to France. Fêted and caressed by the Queen of Louis XIII., and by the ladies of the court, he longed to engage once more in his self-sacrificing missionary toils, and with the early spring took ship again for Canada. Undaunted by the agonies he had endured he returned to the scene of his sufferings, to establish among the Mohawks the Mission of the Martyrs, as it was prophetically named. "Ibo et non Redibo—I shall go, but I shall not return," he said, with a just

*Ad Majorem Gloriam Dei is the motto of the Order of Jesus.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY OF CANADA.

Each denomination in the Dominion has been dealt with by a competent and sympathetic writer. It is safe to say that the religious institutions of no other country have received such exhaustive treatment as has been given to those of Canada in this encyclopædia. It would take pages merely to enumerate the articles and writers. The Church of England, the Roman Catholic Church, the Methodist, the Presbyterian, Congregationalist, Baptist, Moravian Churches, etc., the Salvation Army, the Mennonites, the Christadelphians, etc., have their growth and work exhaustively described by such writers as Rt. Rev. A. Sweatman, D.D., D.C.L; the Most Rev. John Walsh, D.D; the Rev. Dr. Carman; the Very Rev. Geo. Monroe Grant, etc. The different religious societies such as the Y. M. C. A., the Epworth League, and the Brotherhood of St. Andrew have likewise been fully described.

DR. EGERTON RYERSON.

CANADIAN NATURAL HISTORY.

In this important department of information with regard to Canada, equally able and exhaustive articles as the one by Thos. McIlwraith have been contributed by other distinguished and authorative writers. Among the leading articles in this department are the following: "The Birds of the Province of Quebec," by Sir James M. LeMoine, F.R.S.C.; "Canadian Entomology," by The Rev. Dr. C. J. S. Bethune, M.A., D.C.L., F.R.S.C., Editor of the "Canadian Entomologist." "Zoology of the Maritime Provinces," by R. R. McLeod, of Halifax, N. S. There are, too, numerous notes on the animals of Canada, the birds of British Columbia and Manitoba, and copious notes on the Flora of the Dominion.

THE BIRDS OF ONTARIO.

BY

THOMAS McILWRAITH.

IN every habitable part of the globe, birds are to be found. They are the delight of the young wherever they appear, and even a few of the more advanced in years find enjoyment in watching their habits and writing their history, though the mass of the people give no more than a passing glance at the beautiful creatures. In tropical countries the plumage of the birds is of the most gorgeous description, but few, if any, of them have the power of song. The parrots, peacocks, birds of paradise and others are beautiful to look at, but they lack the musical attraction possessed by many less gaily attired. The total number of species of birds has been variously estimated at from twelve to fifteen thousand, but so much difference exists in the division and classification of the various groups that it is not an easy matter to come to a correct conclusion on the subject.

For many years this difficulty existed in regard to North American birds, each writer choosing his own classification and nomenclature, which led to endless confusion. To try to overcome this trouble a number of continental ornithologists, among whom was the present writer, met in New York, U.S.A., in September 1883, and remained in session for three days. One result of the meeting was the formation of the American Ornithologists' Union, five members of which were appointed a Committee to revise the nomenclature and classification of North American birds. The publication of a quarterly magazine entitled *The Auk* in which all matters relating to North American birds should be fully reported was also approved. These resolutions have been faithfully carried out and have placed the subject in much better shape than formerly. The revised check list appeared in due course and though to beginners it presents the usual number of unpronounceable names, each of these is followed by a carefully selected vernacular one, so that we can still recognize our old friends notwithstanding the alteration which may have been made in their scientific title.

The order of arrangement decided upon was to start with the lowest forms of bird life and work up to those of more perfect organization. According to this plan, the grebes and loons come first, while the thrushes and blue-birds close the list as being the most fully developed. The first list was published in 1886, and the second edition came out in 1895, revised up to that date. It describes seven hundred and sixty-eight continental species with a hypothetical group of twenty-six about whose specific position there seems to be still some difference of opinion. Some are inclined to think that there has been too much subdivision, the differences between certain species being too slight to be recognized, but even if they are slight so long as they are constant and regular it makes the subject more complete to have them described separately. From the southern country all the way up to the northern limit, certain groups are found which remain in the same locality all the year round, but the extremes of temperature are so wide apart that, as a general rule, the mass of North America birds are migratory, passing north or south according to the season. Some species which raise their young even in Alaska, visit South America in winter, so that save the short time they are engaged in family duties they are continually on the move.

These movements of the birds, north and south, are now pretty well understood. They extend all the way across the continent, some species taking the Pacific Coast, others the Atlantic shore, while many prefer the line of the Mississippi Valley or another route inland to the east. Over all these routes the flocks pass up and down with so much

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